ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Rural District of THORNBURY

FOR THE YEAR

.1947 .

By the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



BRISTOL: Lodge & Son, Ltd., 43 West Street.



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BY

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health-

January 1947—October 1947: J. H. Kitson, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. October 1947, Appointed Medical Officer of Health, Londonderry C.C. October 1947: W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor-

R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector: W. G. R. STEVENSON, M.R.S.I.

Building Surveyor and Sanitary Inspectors Assistants:

F. Gunnell, K. N. Shilton, J. T. Ovens

Senior Clerk to Public Health Department: MISS IRIS TUDOR.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

--1947---

To the Chairman and Members of the Thornbury Rural District Council.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my First Annual Report on the Health of this District.

The report is based in accordance with the requirements on the Ministry of Health Circular 170/47, and statistics are calculated from returns made by the Registrar-General.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. These are :-

Agriculture and Allied Trades.

Sharpness Docks and Ship Building.

Quarrying.

Brick and Tile Manufacturing.

Caravan Building.

(5) (6) (7) Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.

Salmon Fisheries.

(8) Flour Mills.

(9)Baking.

Aircraft Engineering. (10)

STATISTICS.

(a) General Statistics.

Area of District	61,337 acres.
Population (Registrar General's estimate	·
mid-1947)	23,920.
Number of inhabited properties (Rate	
Books)	6,690.
Number of inhabitants per property	3.5.
Rateable Value	£123,487.
Sum represented by penny rate	£501.
Number of Council Houses	665.
Number of Requisitioned Houses	10.
Percentage of Council Houses	10.8%.

Inhabited Properties.

Houses					5,789
Farms					590
Houses and	d Shops	s		•••	240
Public Hor	ises	•••	•••	•••	71
Total	•••	•••	•••		6,690
Percentage	e of are	a serve	ed by M	Iains	
Water					49.9%
Percentage	e of area	a serve	l by Mo	dern	, ,
Sewer			•••		33.9%

· Varying Populations of Thornbury Rural District.

Year					Population
1891				•••	16,542
1905	(parish of	Henbu	iry tak	en in)	18,419
1913	•••	• • •	•••	•••	19,223
1919	• • •				17,478
1938				•••	19,480
1939		•••	•••		20,470
1940			•••		23,330
1941					24,610
1942			•••	•••	24,440
1943	• • •	• • •			23,730
1944			• • •		22,990
1945					22,790
1946		•••		• • •	23,500
1947				•••	23,920

From these figures it can be seen that the population of the area still continues to increase.

(b) Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	220	228	448
Illegitimate	8	9	17
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated popula-			
tion mid-1947			19.4
Birth Rate England and Wales			20.5
Still Births—Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still births)	=		17.2
Deaths.	124	119	243
Death Rate England and Wales			12.0
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average	popula	tion	10.1

Number	of women d	ying in, or	r in cons	equence	e of Chi	ildbirtk	ı:
From	Sepsis	•••		•••			1
	other cause		•••	•••	•••	•••	1
	r 1,000 total				•••	•••	4.3
-		`		,		•••	1.0
Death of Info	ints under o	ne year.			3.4	r	T 1 1
Legitima	ate				$\frac{M}{8}$	F.	Total.
Illegitim		`	•••	•••	8	8 8	16
220820		•••	•••	•••	0	0	10
Death R	Cate of Infan	ıts under	one year	of age			
All	infants per	1,000 live	births	•••	• • •		60.0
	itimate Infa						35.7
Illeg	gitimate inf	ants per 1	,000 ille	gitima [.]	te live	births	941
Dea	ths from Ca	ancer (all	ages)	•••	•••	•••	33
Dea	ths from M	easles (all	ages)			•••	0
Dea	ths from W	hooping (ough (a	II ages)	•••	2
	ths from D				rs)	•••	2
Dea	ths from Ti	uberculosi	s (all age	es)	•••	•••	8
The most	t common ca	uses of De	eath in th	is Dist	rict are	in ora	lev ·
(1)	Heart Dise				•••		cases
(2)	Intra-Cran				•••		cases
(3)		 f tha Cirra		• • • •	•••		cases
(4) (5)	Diseases o Tuberculos	i the Circi			•••		cases
(6)	Violent Ca			•••	•••		cases
(0)	violent ca	uses	•••	•••	•••	8	cases
Death Rate	es per 1,000	of	В	Sirth R	ates per	× 1.000) of
рорг	ulation				opulati		-3
1941	l-19 4 7				41-194		
1941		11,5	1941			•••	17.3
1942		11.1	1942	•••	•••	•••	19.2
		10.9	1943	•••	•••	•••	18.6
		11.0	1944	•••	•••	•••	21.0
1945		10.8	1945	•••		•••	19.9
1946	••	12.0	1946	•••	•••	•••	18.7
1947	••	10.1	1947	•••	•••	•••	19.4

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	Und. 1 yr.	l-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65-75 yrs.	75 & over	Total
1. Typhoid and para-			!						
typhoid fevers	j —	_	<u> </u>	_	—	_	_		-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever 3. Scarlet Fever									
4. Whooping Cough	2	_	l —	_	_	l —		_	2
5. Diphtheria		—	<u> </u>	_	_	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	—
6. Tuberculosis of				2	1	2		1	
respiratory system 7. Other forms of tuber-		_		2	1	2		1	6
culosis	_	1	_	1		_	_		2
8. Syphilitic Disease	—	-	[—		_	<u> </u>	1	_	1
9. Influenza 10: Measles		-	<u> </u>			1	1	_	2
10: Measles 11. Acute poliomyelitis		_							_
and polioencephalitis		_	_	_	_		_ :	_	_
12. Acute infectious en-						}			
cephalitis	-	_	<u> </u>	_	_	—	<u> </u>	_	_
13M Cancer of buccal cavity and œsopha-									
gus (males only)		_	_	_	_		1		1
13F Cancer of uterus		<u> </u>	—	_	—	<u> </u>	i —	_	—
14. Cancer of stomach	1				٠,	6	,		c
and duodenum		_			1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	3 1	2	6 5
16. Cancer of all other)					1	•	_	
sites	<u> </u>	_	-	-	_	8	9	4	21
17. Diabetes	- 1	_	-		—	—	- 1	1	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions					1	1 6	13	18	38
19. Heart Disease		1	1		4	13	29	32	80
20. Other diseases of the					_				
circulatory system	-	_		! —	1	_		2	3
21. Bronchitis 22. Pneumonia	$\frac{}{2}$	_		1		$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\1 \end{vmatrix}$	4	$\frac{7}{2}$	13
23. Other respiratory	-			1		1		_	Ŭ
diseases	—	_	<u> </u>			2	-	—	2
24. Ulceration of stomach					٠,				
or duodenum 25. Diarrhoea (under 2	-	_	_		1	1	2	_	4
years of age)	1	1			_			_	2
	-	_		_	_	_	—	_	_
26. Appendicitis 27. Other digestive				, ;	1				2
diseases 28. Nephritis		_	1	1		$\frac{}{2}$		1	4
29. Puerperal and post			•			_			-
abortive sepsis	.—	—	<u> </u>	 	1	_	—	—	1
30. Other maternal causes	-	_	_	—	1		-	_	1
31. Premature birth 32. Congenital malform-	3					_			3
ations, birth injury									
infantile disease	6		_		-	-	-	—	6
33. Suicide	- 1		_	_	_	1			1
34. Road Traffic accidents		_	_	1	1	1			3
35. Other violent causes					$\frac{1}{2}$	4		2	8
36. All other causes	_	2	1	1	4	1	4	6	19
TOTAL									243

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS. 1947.

Disease	Under	-	62	က	4-5	6-9	10–14	15–19	20-34	35-44	45-65	dn np	Age	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever		1	C 7	-	4	25	63	1	1	1	1		l	15
Diphtheria		ı	ı	ı	1	1	П	1	1	1	1	1		က
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	I		1	1	.	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Pneumonia	∞	ଚୀ	c1	-	c1	61	5	1	9	61	7	ಣ	l	41
Erysipelas			1	1	1	I	-	1	1	1	H	-	1	63
Dysentery		67	ı	1	_	-		1	က	1	-	1	I	ø
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		I	1	I	1	1		1	1	-		1	l	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	l	1	1	-	1	1		1	1	1	1		-	1
Malaria		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		-				1
Whooping Cough	6	87	9	9	15	õ		l]	-	1	1	1	43
Measles	2	59	41	41	145	113	7	ಸು	4	1	_		-	392
Cerebro Spinal Men	I	l	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Typhoid	 	1	1	1	l	-	l	1	1		I	I		

TUBERCULOSIS.

		NEW (CASES			DEA	THS	
Age	Respi	ratory	No Respin		Respir	atory	No Respir	
	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year 1-5 years 5-15 ,, 15-25 ,, 25-35 ,, 35-45 ,, 45-55 ,, 65 upwards Age Unknown		1	1 3 -1 -1 	1 1 - - - 1			1	
Totals	10	1	6	3	2	2	1	_

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(1) Laboratory Services.

- (a) Examinations of Sputa, Swabs and Blood are carried out by the Department of Preventive Medicine, Bristol University, through an arrangement with the County Council.
- (b) Bacterial Examinations of Water are carried out for the Council by Rowland Ellis, City and County of Gloucester Analyst.
- (c) Biological examinations of milk are carried out for the Council by the Department of Preventive Medicine, Bristol.

(2) Ambulance Facilities.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Berkeley and District Hospital Ambulances continue to serve the area for all accidents and ordinary cases. All infectious diseases are removed to hospital by Ham Green Infectious Diseases Hospital Ambulance, Bristol.

(3) Hospitals.

Two small hospitals serve the District. These are the Almondsbury Memorial Hospital and the Berkeley and District Hospital, Berkeley. All Infectious Diseases requiring hospitalisation are removed to Ham Green Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bristol.

(4) Nurseries.

There is one Nursery in the district at Patchway. This is administered by the Gloucestershire County Council.

(5) Diphtheria Immunisation.

This is carried out by the local General Practitioners, the School Medical Officers, and the Local Welfare Centre Clinics.

(6) Mortuaries.

The district is served by the hospital mortuaries of Berkeley and District General Hospital and that of the Thornbury Institution. Recently arrangements were made with Sodbury Rural District Council to have the use of their Mortuary at Filton for the South part of the District.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Annual Return for year ending December 31st, 1947.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of children who had completed a full course at any time up to 31st December, 1947.

Age at 31.12.47. i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1947	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1946 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{1945}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\1944\end{array}$	$\frac{4}{1943}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 5-9 \\ 1938-42 \end{array} $	10-14 1933-37	Total under 15
Number Immunised:	8	171	235	276	261	1531	1279	3,761
Estimated Mid- year Child Population 1947	Ch	ildrer 22	1 und 210	er 5		Childre 36		5,820

Number of Children immunised since 1932.

1932	•••	•••	217	1940		 345
1933	•••	•••	242	1941		 308
1934		•••	253	$1942 \dots$	•••	 308
1935	•••		242	1943		 261
1936	•••		262	1944		 276
1937	•••		280	1945		 277
1938	•••	•••	276	$1946 \dots$		 171
1939		•••	294	1947		 287

HOUSING.

The housing situation in the district is still very bad. From the Rural District Housing Survey carried out in the district during 1947, it can be seen that 5.82% of the houses examined are unfit for human habitation and beyond repair.

The Housing Application Table shows that 934 families have applied for Council Houses, and as these families are of varying sizes the need for two and four bed-roomed houses is imperative in the near future to relieve this pressing situation.

From the other table it can be seen that only 49 houses were completed in 1947 and the number of houses in process of building was 104. These few houses can only partially relieve the large amount of unfit houses and statutory overcrowding that exists in this Rural District.

Number of Council Houses Finished in 1947.

Parish		Number
Thornbury (temporary bungalows)		20
Woodhouse Down, Almondsbury		6
Patchway Common	•••	14
Total		 49
10ta1	•••	

Number of Council Houses in process of Building, 1947.

	_				
	Pari	sh			Number
Oldbury-on-Se	evern		•••	•••	4
Old Down	•••		•••		6
Alveston	•••				8
Thornbury	•••		•••	•••	42
Pilning	•••	•••	•••	•••	18
Tytherington				•••	14
Patchway Cor	nmon	•••	•••	•••	12
				•	104

13

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

			1	1		
Type of Property	Reason- ably fit in all respects	Minor Defects	Requiring repairs		Unfit for habitation beyond repair	
Parish	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Totals
Alveston	71	25	224	5	14	339
Alkington		52	81	4	24	161
Aust		5	67	10	7	89.
Almondsbury	31	1,228	398	17	59	1,733
Berkeley	<u> </u>	75	132		42	249
Charfield	—	99	100	2	3	204
Cromhall	→	40	91	17	10	158
Falfield		9	79	7	6	101
Hamfallow		106	77	3	25	211
Hinton		245	126	5	10	386
Ham & Stone	-	15	43	17	12	87
Hill	<u> </u>	_	17	9		26
Olveston		69	188	1	26	284
Oldbury-on-						_
Severn		17	103	1 {	3	124
Rockhampton		-	16	4	1	21
Rangeworthy	-	44	10	1	7	62
Redwick &			2.7	_		
Northwick	3	107	241	7	21	379
Tytherington	24	43	42	4	3	116
Tortworth		$\frac{12}{211}$	33	_		45
Thornbury	102	211	197	3	37	550
Totals	231	2,402	2,265	117	310	5,325
Percentage of totals	4.33%	45.13%	42.53%	2,19%	5.82%	100%

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT
HOUSING APPLICATIONS — GENERAL CATEGORIES

1-		
Total	36 1 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 5 5 4 4 3 8 8 8 8 8 1 7 7 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	854
13 in family	-	_
12 in family		İ
11 in family	-	n
10 in family	- -	়
9 in family	[n
8 in family	- - -	7
6 in 7 in 8 in 9 in 10 in 11 in 12 in 13 in family family family family family	31 32	16
6 in family	-+ -01- - -01-0	20
5 in family	. w w sı w re sı - sı - + a ii +	8
4 in family	1	141
2 in 3 in 4 in 5 in family family	20 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 1 4 5 0 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1	273
	2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 9 2 2 2 3 2 3 1 1 2 9 9 2 2 2 3 2 3 1 1 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	279
l in family	4 21 22 23 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27	46
Parish	Alkington Almondsbury Alveston Aust Cromfield Falfield Hamfallow Hinton Hinton Han & Stone Oldbury-on-Severn Oldbury-on-Severn Rangeworthy Radwick & Northwick Rockhampton Tortworth Tortworth Tortworth	Total

HOUSING APPLICATIONS — AGRICULTURAL CATEGORIES THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Totals	υ 4 81 ∞ − 21 − 22 31 61 ± 22 ± 22 52	· 68
8 in family		-
7 in family		-
6 in family		г
5 in family	-	ତ 1
4 in family	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	ž.
3 in family	_ 31 31 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	27
2 in family	31 44 12 31 12 12 12 12 12	25
l in family	-	ಸರ
		:
		:
ish	thvick	rs
Parish	Alkington Almondsbury Patchway Alveston Aust Berkeley Charfield Cromhall Falfield Hamfallow Hinton Hill Oldbury-on-Severn Oldbury-on-Severn Olveston Rangeworthy Redwick & Northwick Rockhampton Thornbury Tortworth Tytherington Almondstan	TOTALS

	Total Numb	er of	Farms	in Disti	rict		59	0
	Number of Number				Tuberculin Tes	sted	. 4 . 9	_
					producing T.T.	mill		7.4%
					Designated mil			2.8%
	2 cr comtage	J1 10 .	riio pro	74401116	20018114104 11111			2.0 /0
Nu	mber of Farm	s in	District	•		•		
	A 11 *			9.3	n/r i			010
	Alkington	•••	•••	32	B/Fwd.		•••	319
	Almondsbur	У	• • •	90		•••	•••	20
	Alveston	• • •	•••	4 2	Oldbury		•••	44
	Aust		•••	23	Olveston	•••		42
	Charfield			21	Rangeworthy	,	• • •	6
	Cromhall	• • •	• • •	19	Redwick & N	orth	wick	58
	Falfield		•••	21	Rockhampton	n	•••	16
	Ham and St	one	•••	22	Thornbury		• • •	59
	Hamfallow	• • •	•••	38	Tortworth			7
	Hill	•••	•••	11	Tytherington	•••	•••	19
		C	Fwd.	319	Total			5 90

MILK SUPPLIES AND FARMS

Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Licence Holders by Parishes

Parish	Tuberculin Tested	Accredited	Total
Alkington	3	7	10
Almondsbury	3	13	16
Alveston	3	3	6
Aust	4	4	8 8 7
Berkeley	5	3	8
Charfield	3	4	
Cromhall	1	1	2 4 3 5 2 3
Falfield	1	3	4
Hamfallow	1	2	3
Ham & Stone	1	4	5
Hill		2	2
Hinton	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
Oldbury-on-Severn	3	9	12
Olveston	3	4	7
Rangeworthy	1	2	3
Redwick & Northwick		8	8
Rockhampton	1	6	7
Thornbury	7	12	19
Tortworth	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$
Tytherington	1	2	3
Totals	44	91	135

WATER SUPPLY

Main water supplies to the district are maintained by the West Gloucestershire Water Company and the Bristol Waterworks Company.

49.9% of the district is served by mains water. The rest of the district is served by wells, boreholes, etc.

Analysis of a sample of water received on January 6th, 1948,

from West Gloucestershire Water Company:— Labelled: Shipton Moyne, Consumer's Tap, Chlorinated water; taken by C. W. Hooper. Date: January 5th, 1948, 10.30 a.m.

Chemical results expressed in parts per million.

Appearance—Very faint opalescence with a very slight flocculent deposit of iron oxide.

Turbidity (Silica Scale) Less than 5.

Colour (Hazen) Nil. Odour. Nil.

Reaction, pH Neutral: 7.4 Free Carbon Dioxide 14.

Electric conductivity at 20°C. 615. Alkalinity as CaCO3 240.

Ca	Mg	Na	CO3	SO ₄	CI	NO ₃	SiO ₂			
79	9 4		144	48	49	A	16	Probable Combinations		
79			118					Calcium Carbonate 19		
	9.4		23					Magnesium Carbonate	32	
		2	3					Sodium Carbonate	5	
		23		48				Sodium Sulphate	71	
		34			49			Sodium Chloride	83	
							16	Silica	16	
								Difference	1	
	Total solid constituents dried at 180°C									

* Hardness—Total 235. Carbonate (Temporary) 235. Noncarbonate (Permanent) 0.

Nitrogen in Nitrates 0.0. Nitrogen in Nitrites, Less than 0.01. Free Ammonia: 0.20 (N.: 0.16) Free chlorine 0.07.

Albuminoid Ammonia 0.000 (N:0.000) Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C, 0.00.

Metals—Iron: 0.54. Other metals absent.

Fluorine (F.): 0.3.

^{*} Hardness: the precise figure calculated from calcium and magnesium contents.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

(Bacteriological sampling bottles are treated to remove chlorine if this is present at the time of sampling).

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per c.c. or ml. in 1 day at 37°C.—5 2 days at 37°C.—7 3 days at 20°C.—7.

Presumptive Coliform Reaction Present in— Absent from 100 ml.

Bact. coli. Present in— Absent from 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction Present in— Absent from 100 ml.

Water Supply.

The area not at present provided with a piped water supply is generally served by shallow wells. Speaking generally, these all result in reports indicating contamination. Of 21 samples taken, only three were satisfactory. In five cases, connections were made to a mains supply, in three cases the contemplated development was not proceeded with, in one other case, at a fairly large works the water is chlorinated. In the remaining nine cases action was taken to improve the conditions but without a great deal of success.

The Council is aware of the unsatisfactory conditions. Ministry of Health approval has been received to the Northern scheme, and it is hoped that work will commence on it in 1948. The scheme to supply the remainder of the Southern part of the district is prepared but has not yet been submitted to the Ministry.

The lack of a suitable water supply is holding up the provision of new dwellings in the rural parts of the district. Erection of a small number of agricultural workers dwellings is proceeding, with rain water storage tanks.

Rivers and Streams.

During the year inspections have been made of all the sewage plans in the district. The large plants are satisfactory, but the small plants need regular attention to maintain a satisfactory effluent. There is no major pollution, but localised contamination does occur as the result of the conditions referred to under the heading of "Drainage and Sewerage."

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS FOR 1947.

The following are the average bacteriological results of the Bristol Waterworks Supply during 1947.

The treated water samples were taken at the Company's Central Depot in Broad Quay, while the raw water was sampled at Barrow just before filtration and chlorination.

			Treated Water (Central Depot)	Raw Water (Barrow Gauge House)
Number of samples		•••	54	54
Colonies per ml. growin	ıg on	Agar.		
3 days at 20°C.	•••	•••	9.7	915
2 days at 37°C.		•••	7.0	76
Bacillus Coli per 100 n	nls.			
Typical		•••	0.037	37.8
Presumptive	•••	•••	0.037	54.5

Parish		Estimated Population	No. of Properties in Parish	connect piped	Properties ed with a l water apply Domestic
Alkington		736	220		
Almondsbury	•••	7,500	2,300	108	1,839
Alveston	•••	1,278	443	$\frac{103}{42}$	269
Aust	•••	453	146		
Berkeley	•••	1,002	358	Tilvate	supply 50
Charfield	•••	865	$\frac{338}{298}$		90
Cromhall		586	192	12	74
Falfield		400	134	5	1
Ham & Stone	• • • •	666Buri			1
ram a stone	•••	Outside B.A.	76		
Hamfallow		1,008	282		
Hinton		1,840	500		
Hill	•••	158	47		
Oldbury-on-Seve		563	189		
Olveston		1,124	403	42	196
Rangeworthy		252	88		190
Redwick and	•••	405	00		
Northwick		1,670	547	80	402
Rockhampton		146	47		402
Tortworth		216	60		_
Tytherington	•••	578	162	$\frac{-}{31}$	95
Thomphan		2,720	896	47	531
		2,720	000		991
Total	•••	23,761	7,513	367	3,457

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Parish

Existing Conditions

ALKINGTON

The foul and storm water drainage from one village discharges untreated into a stream.

ALMONDSBURY The more densely populated part of this parish is sewered on the separate system and connected with the Filton and Frome Valley Joint Sewerage Works. The sewers are modern and reasonably well designed. The 4-inch combined house drains taking upwards of eight houses are frequently affected by blockages. A group of Council Houses, a Mental Hospital and several Hotels are served by small sewage disposal plants. The villages of Hallen, East Compton and Almondsbury require the provision of proper sewerage schemes.

ALVESTON

There are no existing sewers. Two small disposal plants serve a Hostel and Council Housing Estate. The lack of a sewage scheme is holding up development.

AUST

The foul and storm water drainage in the three villages discharges into ditches and streams, etc. giving rise to nuisance.

BERKELEY

The combined sewers and drains are old clay jointed pipes with few manholes for access. Many connections are by means of untrapped or obsolete type gulleys. There is frequent trouble from smells. The sewage is discharged untreated into a tidal pill.

CHARFIELD

There are no known proper public sewers. A number of properties are connected with an old parish drain, which discharges into the Little Avon river. Two groups of 40 Council Houses with drainage to cesspits have recently amplified my previous requests for the area to be sewered.

CROMHALL

There are no sewers. Some properties discharge foul water into a stream.

FALFIELD.

There are no public sewers. A Home Office establishment and an Hotel have private disposal plants which have recently been reconditioned.

Hamfallow

Several groups of properties discharge drainage into ditches, and nuisances exist. The area lends itself to being sewered with the adjoining parish of Hinton.

HAM AND STONE

A number of ditches are the only means for the disposal of foul water. Recent action has resulted in a temporary reduction of the nuisance. village of Stone should be sewered.

HILL

This is a very scattered rural village. There are no sewers. Farm drainage discharging to ditches gives rise to some nuisance.

HINTON

The Newtown and Docks are of this parish, are sewered and discharge untreated into the tidal River Severn. Some of the sewers are defective, unventilated, and constructed of clay jointed pipes. One portion of the sewer has this year been relaid and modified. The drainage of other Hamlets and villages discharges into ditches and water courses giving rise to frequent complaints.

SEVERN

OLDBURY-ON- There are no sewers. The low lying and scattered development would make the cost of sewering expensive.

OLVESTON

The Council has accepted the responsibility of cleaning several water courses which receive the drainage of the two main villages. Proper sewers and sewage disposal is urgently needed.

RANGEWORTHY The village consists of scattered development. There are no public sewers.

REDWICK AND Portions of this parish were provided with foul NORTHWICK water sewers by the building developer. These have been taken over by the Council. The sewage is stored and pumped into the River Severn during suitable periods of the tide.

The present sewerage scheme is not entirely satisfactory, and it should be re-designed and extended to the other developed parts of the parish.

ROCKHAMPTON A small rural parish. There are no public sewers. Farm drainage discharging to ditches occasionally gives rise to complaints.

THORNBURY

The town was provided with foul water sewers in 1934. They are in excellent condition, and discharge to a modern sewage works. The outlying parts of the town require sewering by extensions to the existing sewers and sewage works.

Tortworth

A small scattered rural parish. The Tortworth Estate is at present used by the Home Office as a Prison. The Ministry of Works installed a modern

sewage Works in 1943, as the result of complaints by the Council. The plant has been used for experimental purposes by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory and it is now operating satisfactorily on the double filtration principle.

TYTHERINGTON There are no public sewers. Drainage from individual houses and Council Houses occasionally cause nuisances. A small disposal plant has been installed at the Council School and the same method will be adopted to deal with the council's new housing development. The village should be properly sewered.

Only two full-time attendants are employed at the Thornbury Works. The provision of small sewage plants at new housing sites will necessitate additional staff.

As the result of frequent adverse reports on the general sanitary conditions of the district the Council agreed to extend the Consulting Engineers terms of reference, and their report on the sewering of the district has now been received. Schemes have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health for sewerage works at Berkeley, Alveston, Olveston, Redwick and Northwick and Thornbury.

The lack of sewers generally is holding up new housing development particularly at Alveston, Almondsbury and Redwick and Northwick.

4. Closet Accommodation.

There has been steady progress towards the abolition of privy pits and the provision of improved earth closets and water closets.

During the year ten privy pits were converted to earth closets, twenty-one properties were provided with water closets.

Despite Building Licence restrictions there has been a noticeable tendency by farmers and private householders to instal Hot and Cold Water systems, Bathrooms and water closets. It is to be hoped that this appreciation of modern sanitation will continue.

5. Public Cleansing.

Refuse and Salvage collection and disposal by direct labour has continued in operation. Except for two days during the exceptional wintry weather the service was maintained on the principle of weekly collections in all the larger built-up areas, monthly collections in the villages and "three-monthly" collections in the three small rural parishes. As the result of a serious accident involving a vehicle and personnel, several loader/drivers resigned. It was necessary to engage four new workers and a hired lorry. Only a small proportion of the loaders will carry out the emptying of closets which is now carried out weekly in two parishes. The collection of Refuse and Salvage is carried out simultaneous, with one 10c.yd. Dennis Refuse Lorry, one 4/5 ton Ford truck and a recently acquired 3-ton ex-army Ford truck. Delivery is still awaited of the further Dennis 10 c.yd. Refuse Lorry, which has been on order two years. The Staff consists of three driver/loaders, four loaders and two tip attendants.

The gross cost of Refuse and Salvage during the year amounted to £2,606 2s. 11d. and salvage to the value of £567 4s. 5d. was disposed of.

Three main refuse tips are in use. Several small sites were utilised at the request of land owners and farmers who wished to fill in ponds, etc. The tips are reasonably well maintained and infestation has been eliminated by the use of "Gammexane" powder, and the services of the County Pests Department.

Improved frequency of collection is required in the parishes of Alveston, Olveston, Charfield and the surrounding parts of Thornbury.

6. Building Licensing.

During the twelve months a considerable amount of the inspectorate and office staff's time was devoted to administration of Civil Building Licences.

711 Applications were received and investigated; 653 Licences were issued, to a total value of £45,259 14s. 9d. Only one licence for a new house was included in this figure.

The work meant a lessening of activities in Sanitary Administration generally.

7. Public Conveniences.

The Council has provided four public conveniences. As the result of an official report the Council appointed new caretakers at three of them, and they are now all well maintained. Certain lavatories have been made "free" to the public, and I am of the opinion that this should be at least extended to the washing facilities.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

		1	f	
Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local				
Authorities	85	98	28	NIL
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Sect. 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Act	7	14	5	NIL
1938	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Others (3) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
workers premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Totals	92	112	33	NIL

Cases in which Defects were found.

		No. o defec			
PARTICULARS.			Refe	erred	Prose- cuted
	Found			By H.M. Inspector	cuted
Want of Cleanliness Overcrowding Unreasonable Temperature Inadequate Ventilation Ineffective Drainage of Floors Sanitary Conveniences. (a) Insufficient	25 Nil Nil 3 Nil	25 Nil — 3 —	_ _ _ _		Nil Nil Nil Nil: Nil
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defective (c) Not separate for sexes Other Offences	4 Nil Nil	4 — —	Ξ		Nil Nil Nil Nil
TOTAL	37	37		4	Nil

Outwork.

Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of work.

Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.

Number of out-workers in August, list required by Sect. 110 = 34

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

SERVED	DOKIN	G THE	YEAH	₹		
General Sanitation			Nun	iber of	Inspe	ections
				Ť		visits.
Water Supply		• • •	•••	• • •		82
Drainage	•••	• • •	•••		• • •	487
Tents, Vans and Sheds	•••	• • •	•••	•••		145
Factories	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	112
Workplaces	•••	•••	•••	• • •		7
Bakehouses	•••	•••	•••		•••	25
Public Conveniences		•••	•••			155
Theatres and places of en	itertair	ment	•••			2
Refuse Collection	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	58
Refuse Disposal	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	47
Rats and Mice	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	11
Schools	•••			•••	• • •	1
Shops					•••	3
Miscellaneous Sanitary V	isits					173
Council House Repairs					•••	868
A.R.P. and Air Raid She	lters	•••		•••	•••	76
Town Planning	•••			•••	•••	37
Sewage Disposal Works	•••		•••	•••		177
Control of Civil Building	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	749
Survey (Inspections)	•••	•••		•••	•••	5,582
Housing.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0,002
Under Public Health Act						7.0-
	.S	•••	•••	•••	•••	125
Under Housing Acts	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	180
Overcrowding	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	8
Verminous Premises	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	53
New Buildings	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	75
Miscellaneous Housing Vi	ısıts	•••	•••	•••	•••	53
Requisitioned Properties	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	51
Post War Housing	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80
Housing Meetings	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	14
Infectious Diseases.						
Inquiries in cases of I.D.	•••	`		•••		31
Visits re. disinfection	•••	•••	•••			25
Inspection of Meat and Food.			***	•••	•••	20
						00
Visits to Slaughterhouses	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	89
Visits to Shops and Stalls		•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{32}{2}$
Visits to other premises	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	5
Butchers	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Cowsheds	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	138
Dairies and Milk Shops	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	26
Ice-cream Premises	•••	•••	• • •	•••		12
Food Preparing Premises		•••	•••	• • •	•••	5
Visits in connection with samp	ling.					
Milk—Bacteriological	•••		•••			16
Water sampling		•••				31
			Total			9,904
			Iotal	•••		0,504

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

(a)	Inspections made	••					9,904
(b)	Nuisances discovered or	repor	ted	(total)		•••	189
(c)	"	, ,,		(swine	only)		nil
(<i>d</i>)	Complaints received	••		•••	•••		110
(e)	Informal or preliminary	Notic	es se	erved	•••		101
(<i>f</i>)	Statutory Notices sent			•••	•••		92
(g)	Nuisances abated during	g the y	ear	•••			120
(h)	Summons issued		· · •			•••	4
(i)	Convictions obtained						4

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	_	_	1	_	461
Number Inspected	1-0	- 1	1		461

Carcasses Condemned.

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
All disease except Tuberculosis:— Whole carcases concondemned	_	_	1	_	3
Part of carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	_	_	_	_	6
Percentage of the number of carcasses inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	_	_	_	_	1.30%

Carcasses Condemned.

Tuberculosis Only	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	_		_	_	_
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	_	_	_	_	36
Number of carcasses in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	-	_	_		7.80%

Condemned Food Register.

During the year the following weight of food was inspected and condemned:

Meat (Pigs only) Tube	erculos	sis		•••	•••		lb. 487
Meat (Other diseases)		•••	•••		•••	•••	$3,415\frac{3}{4}$
Tins and jars various	foods	(app	rox. wei	ght)	•••	•••	487
Other foods	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	$59\frac{1}{2}$
			Total	•••	•••	•••	$\overline{4,449\frac{1}{4}}$

Milk and Dairies Inspections.

There are 590 cow-keepers on the Register. During 1947 20 new registrations of farms, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, have been made.

164 inspections under the Food and Drugs Act were carried out during the year.

General Sanitary Reports.

(a) Fumigations.

I willeguoors.		
Against	Number	Fumigator used.
Infectious Diseases	6	Killgerm.
Fleas	8	D.D.T. Liquid.
Bugs	1	D.D.T. Liquid.
Cockroaches	6	Gammexane.
Flies	11	Smoke Generators.

(b) Fly Disposal.

An infestation of flies was reported in September, 1947 at Sharpness. Investigation proved that the "Cluster-fly" was present in large proportions in the roof space of the house and this area was fumigated with Gammexane Smoke Generators. Later reports came in of infestation at ten other houses on this site, and the roof spaces of these were similarly treated. Subsequent inspections were made and it was found that the results were satisfactory and the houses completely freed of flies.

(c) Meat Inspection.

Number of pigs slaughtered 1946 = 1249 Number of pigs slaughtered 1947 = 461

The smaller number of pigs slaughtered during the year is probably due to the reduction in the allocation of feeding stuffs.

(d) Bone Taint.

1,698 lb. of meat were condemned in August, 1947, because of bone taint. This month was a particularly hot one and it is thought that beef was sent out from Central Abattoirs to adjacent Districts after insufficient hanging thus causing decomposition to take place around the deep-seated bones.

(e) Ice-cream.

The following registrations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14, were made:

Three new registrations.

Conclusion.

The District maintained its fairly high standard of Health during the year. The Birth rate and Death rate compare very favourably with those for England and Wales.

There were no epidemics of Infectious Disease during the year except that of Measles which was widespread all over the country.

There was only one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis which was treated in Ham Green Hospital, Bristol and recovered.

Ten cases of infectious disease had to be removed to hospital during the year.

The Housing situation is still bad and will not be relieved in many praishes until such time as the District is served with mains water and modern sewers. Schemes are to hand for these amenities and it is to be hoped that in the near future the Ministry will see their way to make the Rural District as attractive as the city in such matters.



